The Money Question Discussed From Different Points of View.

Vice Chairman Stevens An- | An Interesting Study as swers Mr. Bourke Cockran's Madison Square Speech.

The speech of Bourke Cockran continues to excite task among the politicians of all parties. Vice Chairman Stevens of the national silver committee today gave the following to a Star reporter:

"Had Mr. Cockran been employed to deliver a speech which would really benefit the silver cause he could not have done better than in his hired gold speech at Madison Square Garden. To call it an answer to Mr. Bryan's speech is an insult to the intelligence of the American people. The one was a clear, logical, comprehensive and able argument; the other was a bom-Lastic explosion of attenuated ideas and empty words. Were Mr. Cockran to undertake to deliver such a jargon of rot before a miscellaneous audience in any other part of the Union than in New York city, he might well expect the audience to resent his reflection upon their utter lack of a mental being. With three millions of work-ing people out of employment in the United States, Mr. Cockran implores the laborer to maintain the existing conditions for the benefit of the 'toiling masses.' With millions cking out a miscrable existence in dens and hovels, living on a strip of bacon and a streak of sunlight, Mr. Cockran beseeches them to maintain present conditions and the ripened 'civilization' which

Mr. Cockron's Logic.

"A specimen of Mr. Cockran's beautiful logic may not be amiss. It is the gold logic of the times. After spending an hour in arraying the laborer against the farmer, and trying to demonstrate that the prosperity of the laborer is wholly independent of that of the farmer, and in showing that the low price of farm products is owing to improved machinery, he breaks out into this kind of political economy: The farmer who scatters seed upon the ground by that act starts into motion the wheels of the factory; he sharpens the tools of the car-penter, he stimulates the construction of railroads: he causes the engineer to plan under rivers, new canals joining oceans and separating continents.' So, Mr. Ceckran is right back to Mr. Bryan's own argument in Chicago and in New York, that the basis of all genuine prosperity must of necessity be the prosperity of the farmer. He evidently remembers Mr. Bry-an's elequent and forcible reference to this subject in his Chicago speech, for he un-consciously and weakly undertakes to im-

"Mr. Bryan there said that you might burn down your cities and your farms, and would spring up again as by your cities, and ere long grass would grow in the streets of your cities. But there can be no prosperity for the farmer when he solutely insure that prosperity as the gold standard, then why is it that not only the farmer, but the laborer, the merchant, the manufacturer have not fairly reveled in wealth and prosperity since the full adop-

Waiting for Prosperity.

"How long must we have this 'blessing from heaven' before we are to feel its benign influence? How long will it take, under the kind of prosperity we have had for the past three years, to start in motion Mr. Cockran's factory wheels, to build his railroads, canals, culverts and bridges, to sharpen the idle tools of the mechanic and to gladden the heart of the unwilling idler? all that vast wilderness of words and desert of ideas, called a speech, we fail to find one reason given for the existence of e present hard times or one ray of hop that they will be different until prosperity is restored to the American farmer, which can only come under a monetary system where the price of his products will exceed e fixed costs of producing them. "Mr. Cockran also undertakes to show that the value of savings bank deposits, insurance policies, etc., will be depreciated under the free coinage of silver. That is one of the stock gold argument, of the campaign. It is inspired by the sav-ings banks and the insurance companies. Their profit is derived and the enormous salaries paid their officer are obtained from leaning money. Of ourse, he money loaner wants more morely in circulation. It is easy now for the money loaners to cover the present supply of money, as they have done and are doing, and make it immensely valuable and profitable to them.

Money Loaning Profitable.

"The only profitable business left in the country today is that of loaning money. It is an easy method of making money, and the owners of the present money supply are not going to spend much of their cash in making it possible to injure their business. Of course the statement that depositors of policy holders would be injured is false. Under free coinage with the silver dollar made a unit of value along with the gold dollar, it would buy relatively as much of everything as a dollar will buy now. And the adoption of free coinage would make the business enterprises profitable besides money loaning. It would make it impossible for a few money manipulators of the world to control the life blood of the nation, its circulating medium. It would stimulate trade, put these factory wheels in motion, build these railroads and canals, and bring employment to millions of men now seeking work in vain.

"If we really desire to serve that civiliza-

If we really desire to serve that civiliza-tion about which Mr. Gock an so eloquent-ly speaks, we deficinly can best do so by making it possible for all communities to be prosperous and happy. Human ex-istence does not serve its highest purpose by getting only enough to maintain physigladden the hearts in the cottage quite as much as in the palace. Our civilization should embrace the equal advancement of all our people. That cannot be accomplished by one-half luxuriating in the wealth running from the life blood of the other

"Our highest civilization was never meant to be typified by the emblem of a



to Who Will Benefit by Free Coinage.

A correspondent of The Star sends the following as the results of his study of the effects of free coinage, especially directed to determining who would benefit by the enactment of a free coinage law:

Existing statutes provide for the free coinage of gold bullion by the United States mints at the rate of 23.22 grains of pure gold to each dollar. It is now proposed that the mints shall

be directed to coin silver bullion free into dollars at the rate of 371.25 grains of pure silver to each dollar. This is the 16 to 1 panacea for the financial and economic ills frem which the country is so seriously suf-

Let us assume that this proposition has been enacted into law, and that the "free and unlimited" coinage of silver has been authorized by the government, what good is to come of it? Who is to be benefited and how?

It is possible to give at least a partial answer to these questions. It is certain of the free coinage of this bullion. that the government will reap no advantage-not one dime will be added to the treasury of the United States. The coinage of the silver bullion does not make the silver dollars minted the property of the United States. It has no claim upon a sirgle one of them. On the contrary, the treasury will be depleted to the extent of the expense of the coinage, which is to be "free," that is, at the cost of the government. So far from being the better able to present to each citteen giveneralizer. to present to each citizen sixteen silver dollars, which is "free silver" in the thought and anticipation of many, or te make even an ampler largess, as a few expect, making silver free as some municipa governments make water free, and might make free gas, or to give sixteen silve dollars in exchange for one of gold, which in the conviction of others seems the more reasonable interpretation of "free silver, is to 1," it will be less able to aid its suffering subjects by reason of "free silver." It is "out of pocket" by the transaction

A Grist Mill Idea of It.

What does the government do in the premises? This: It directs the officers of the mints to receive and coin all silver bullion presented, and pays the expensthereof, and then returns the minted dollars to the owner of the bullion, retaining the "sweepings," not a very gainful occupation. It has coined the money according to the Constitution, but the money is not the government's, not one dollar of it, nor can it get one dollar of it except by pur-

John Smith brings his 371,000 grains of pure silver to the mint and takes away 1,000 bright dollars of the white metal. They belong to John Smith, and to no one else. What has the government doffe for be no prosperity for the farmer when he gets \$1 per acre for his grain, and it costs him \$10 per acre to raise it. That has been the condition of the American farmer for ever three years; in fact, ever since the civilizing gold standard was fastened upon the country in 1803. That condition of affairs is shown by the facts, and also by the sequence of Mr. Cockran's premises on the question. There have not been any vast numbers of wheels of factories started durantees. the question. There have not been any vast numbers of wheels of factories started during the last three years, but thousands his friends and neighbors and others that have been stopped entirely. The carpenter they shall receive it in payment of debts has not sharpened many new tools during at its face value. This may have the apthe past three years, but many thousand pearance of being a collusive arrangement tools and carpenters both have dropped between the government and Mr. Smith, railroads, new tunnels under rivers, new canals joining oceans are as tales that are told under our golden civilization. If Mr. between the government and Mr. Smith, but it is not, as the government gains but it is not, as the government gains but it is not, as the government gains but it is not, as the government and Mr. Smith, but it is not, as the government and Mr. Smith, but it is not, as the government and Mr. Smith, but it is not, as the government and Mr. Smith, but it is not, as the government gains but it is not, as the government and Mr. Smith, but it is not, as the government gains but it is not, as the government and Mr. Smith, but it is not, as the government gains but it is not, as the government gains but it is not, as the government gains the control of the c canels joining oceans are as tales that are told under our 'golden civilization.' If Mr. from Mr. Smith and pay him at the rate of told under our 'golden civilization.' If Mr. from Mr. Smith and pay him at the rate of told under our 'golden civilization.' If Mr. from Mr. Smith and pay him at the rate of told under our 'golden civilization.' If Mr. from Mr. Smith and pay him at the rate of told under our 'golden civilization.' If Mr. from Mr. Smith and pay him at the rate of told under our 'golden civilization.' If Mr. from Mr. Smith and pay him at the rate of told under our 'golden civilization.' If Mr. from Mr. Smith and pay him at the rate of told under our 'golden civilization.' If Mr. from Mr. Smith and pay him at the rate of told under our 'golden civilization.' If Mr. from Mr. Smith and pay him at the rate of told under our 'golden civilization.' If Mr. from Mr. Smith and pay him at the rate of told under our 'golden civilization.' If Mr. from Mr. Smith and pay him at the rate of told under our 'golden civilization.' If Mr. from Mr. Smith and pay him at the rate of told under our 'golden civilization.' If Mr. from Mr. Smith and pay him at the rate of told under our 'golden civilization.' If Mr. from Mr. Smith and pay him at the rate of told under our 'golden civilization.' If Mr. from Mr. Smith and pay him at the rate of told under our 'golden civilization.' If Mr. from Mr. Smith and pay him at the rate of told under our 'golden civilization.' If Mr. from Mr. Smith and pay him at the rate of told under our 'golden civilization.' If Mr. from Mr. Smith and pay him at the rate of told under our 'golden civilization.' If Mr. from Mr. Smith and pay him at the rate of told under our 'golden civilization.' If Mr. from Mr. Smith and pay him at the rate of told under our 'golden civilization.' If Mr. from Mr. Smith and pay him at the rate of told under our 'golden civilization.' If Mr. from Mr. smith and the rate of told under our 'golden civilization.' If Mr. from Mr. smith and the rate of told under our 'golden internal revenue. Thus, and thus only, can this "free silver" find its way into the treasury of the United States, and there, when so purchased, it lies side by side with other dollars, millions of them, which were purchased at the rate of 70 to 80 cents 16 to 1 free silver law the government cb-ligates itself to pay nearly double what it would otherwise do for all the silver coir thereafter received into the treasury. This evidently is a good thing for John Smith, but it is not so clear that it is for anybody

The John Smith Classes.

But who is John Smith, the great beneficiary? It is very easy to say who he is not. It is certain that he is not a farmer, nor a day laborer, nor an artisan, nor an expert mechanic, nor a professional man, nor a teacher; that this John Smith's name is not found on the pay-roll of any large manufacturing establishment in the country, or of any railread corporation; that he is not an employe of any of our great cap-tains of industry, nor a member of any labor water, or industrial organization; that he is not a depositor in any of the that he is not a depositor in any of the sevings banks, nor a tenant, nor small freeholder; in fact, this John Smith, the beneficiary, is in no sense one of the "masses;" he must therefore be one of the "classes"—not one of the common people, but of the aristocracy. It is as certain as anything can be that not one farmer from Illinois, nor cotton grower from Mississippi, nor mechanic from New England, nor miner from Pennsylvania, nor any of their fellow laborers and sufferers elsewhere will ever take one pound or ounce of silver to the mint to be coined. The material they have for colnage—their muscle, their brain, their heart, their life—the mint will not receive and allow double price for. Alas! these are

all many of them have.

Who then is John Smith? Who can he be baron," or silver mine owner, or silver broker? Who else can bring silver bullion to the mint in any quantity? It is not probable that our housewives will part with their solid silver forks and spoons and teasets, to which above the bullion value has turing. That, indeed, would be the saddest thing of all. John Smith does not necessarily live in Colorado or Utah or Montana He has his home also in Chicago, Cleve-land, Philadelphia, New York, London, Paris and Berlin. He is now a national bank, and there a great railroad corporabank, and there a great railroad corporation; here a manipulator of pork, there of
oil, and elsewhere of stock. He owns gold
mines in Cripple Creek, as well as silver
mines in Virginia City. In fact, if one were
to scratch him deep enough, ten to one—
to scratch him deep enough him deep enou nines in virginia City. In fact, if one were to scratch him deep enough, ten to one—no sixteen to one—he would be found to be a veritable "gold bug," that is, a great capitalist or millionaire, who, in the populist, if not the popular, estimate, is a

A Capitalistic Movement.

John Smith, in the long run, is aggregated capital, which, in the main, controls all great enterprises, and which will buy up all silver bullion and silver mines, and all silver miners also, so soon as it becomes evident that the operation will yield large dividends. This is John Smith, the great beneficiary of the sixteen to one move-ment in behalf of the oppressed laboring classes. It is surely a good thing for him at least. Whether others will be benefited, will in a large measure depend upon how he uses his not ill-gotten, but easily got-

The 1,000 silver dollars taken from the mint are in his safe; no one else can have one of them except at his pleasure, not one. It is conceivable that he will distribute a portion of his freshly minted coins gratuitously among his friends and neighbors who have been anxiously expecting such a favor from the government. This would somewhat mitigate the disappointment of these 16 to 1-ites. It would, however, be a surprising revelation as to the character of John Smith, who has never been suspected of being generous with his own money. It is much more likely that he will invest his gains in silver mines, the development

of which promises to be so profitable. Here, then, labor will have its innings and winnings. It is a "far cr" but it alight to be a cheering ery, from the mining camps of the Rockles to the flock masters of Ohio, and the wheat growers of Nebraska, and the unemployed of our great cities to come out and share in the blessings of this revived industry, at least, to the extent of receiving miner's wages for miner's work. receiving miner's wages for miner's work. Who can deny that to this extent the "free and unlimited" is also working to the ad-

vantage of the laboring class?

What John Will Do. But John Smith will doubtless be willing to invest a portion of his gains in cotton mills in Georgia, and woolen mills in Dakota, and in street railways in our cities, and in other profitable enterprises in our own country, unless, indeed, he shrewdly concludes that to build mills and railroads in China and Japan will be a better investin China and Japan will be a better invest-ment, for capital is cosmopolitan in its feeling rather than patriotic. Why should not it care for a heathen Chinee as well as for a civilized American workman, and draw from the foreign rather than from the domestic labor market, if the profits are only somewhat enhanced thereby? And John Smith is nothing if not a shrewd capi-talist. He is, however, not the only capi-

John Smith is nothing if not a shrewd capitalist. He is, however, not the only capitalist. Brown and Jones, his neighbors, have also their millions, but these millions are being "hoarded," that is, invested in government and other gilt-edge securities, and deposited in safety vaults.

From Jones & Co are not going to risk Erown, Jones & Co. are not going to risk their capital just now by putting it into manufacturing plants, railroads, etc. Why should John Smith take risks which his neighbor will not? Capital is proverbially "timid." Why should John Smith's capital be many workers. be more venturesome than Brown's? Is it on the principle that some one else is at times ready to enter where "angels fear to tread?" Besides, if John Smith looks around him, and capitalists usually do this, he will find manufacturing plants of almost all kinds in all parts of the country closed or running on part time; that is, there are more of these establishments al-ready than are required to meet all deready than are required to meet all demands. Our own domestic plants are now so supplemented by those of England, Germany and France, our "friendly" rivals, that there really seems to be no occasion for John Smith to invest in this direction. It does not seem probable that the opening of the mints to this bullion will result in the opening of more mills for the employ

ple" are to become sharers in the benefits Industry and Prices.

ment of labor-at least, not in this country. Nor is it yet clear how the "common peo-

But, assuming that John Smith issues his sliver dollars, and that they gradually get into circulation, how are the poor, the destitute, the unemployed, farmers, mechanics, etc., for whom the promoters of "free silver" are so concerned, to get posession of these shining "tokens" of relief? They must, of course, buy them, and that with the sweat of their brow, for they have nothing else to give. They are assured, however, that this addition to the circulation will set the wheels of industry revolv ing, and stimulate activity in all depart-ments of labor; and so every one will have opportunity for work and wages, and that prices of all commodities will at once begin to rise; the farmer's produce, the miller's flour, the weaver's cloth, the output of all manufactories, etc., and so good times will come again. Undoubtedly and inevitably prices will rise. They always do when gold goes to a premium or when the paving medium is depreciated in value. Higher prices are, of course, a good thing for those who have more products to sell than they are obliged to buy, and so, without doubt, those who own or lease farms will be benefited. and those who own manufactories. But what of the great army of wage earners who comprise the mass of the laboring population of the country? How will "free silver" benefit them, when the increasing prices, as all advocates of "free unlimited" claim it will, it compels them to pay more for every morsel of bread and meat and for every article of clothing, for every neces-sity and every luxury required for the sup-port and comfort of themselves and their families?

Things Are So Cheap Now. How is one, even a laboring man, greatly benefited by being obliged to pay more for everything he needs? By what logic will one convince the mill workers of New England, the miners of Pennsylvania, the employes of our great railroads, the toilng masses of our great cities, the wage earners of the land, who greatly exceed in numbers all other classes combined, that are a good thing for them? And yet this task which the advocates of silver" set themselves to accomplish, and this with apparent hope of success. It is evident that they are counting largely upon finding the laboring class either thoughtless, or dull, or stupid. The proof of such stupidity would surely be found in the acceptance of this logic.

Ah, but wages will increase also! Will they? Be sure of this before you "go ahead" and vote for "free silver." They say so, but who fixes the price of labor? Do the advocates of "free silver," or even the laborers themselves? Who does not

know that the price of labor is the very last to rise? That only after weary and prolonged delay does it tardily follow the rise in prices of products? That the price of products will rise is absolutely certain. It is also certain that the price of labor will not rise account by slow the price of labor will not rise except by slow degrees, and that possibly not without the strife bitter experience of strikes and lockouts. It will take a long time for the rise in wages to overtake the rise in products which the laborer must have for his sus-

tenance. It is comforting to think of re-ceiving double wages, and this is the com-fort that is held out to the laboring man; but what if he must pay treble for all he has to buy? Is it not worth while for the laboring man to ponder this question? The Bondholders and Widows.

Then, what of that large class whose dependence is on fixed incomes, annuities. dividends from bonds, interest on deposits. etc.; widows and orphans, and others having no other source of support? Can these also be persuaded that free silver will bring blessings to them because it will increase the price of commodities, though it will not add one penny to their incomes? It is possible that the blandishments of the white metal may effect even this. It will indeed be a sad and humiliating disappointment to the exploiters of free silver if, in the end, it shall be found that it has wrought incalculable damage to that largest of all classes of our citizens, those who are dependent upon their daily toil for their daily bread and to that other, though lesser, class, whose reliance is on small fixed incomes, which must remain except a holder of silver builion-a "silver the same, though prices continue to rise higher and higher. For are not these the classes for which the exploiters feel the largest concern? Is not the very salt of their sympathetic tears over them all?

If now again, it is asked, Cui bono? Who has been benefited and how by this 16 to 1 procedure, must not the answer be, the one certain and chief beneficiary is John Smith, the millionaire capitalist? All others must take doubtful chances and be con-tent with such portion of the prey as may fall to their lot. It should, however, be borne in mind that it is usually the hawk ng to work and an adequate support for those who are dependent upon daily toil? If not, then there is little hope for any material improvement in the confor any material improvement in the con-dition of the great mass of our population. X. Y. Z.

A Gay Party at Linden. prespondence of The Evening Star.

LINDEN, Va., August 20, 1896. Wayside, the home of Mr. H. A. Hall, has been thronged with Washingtonians since the opening of the season. Friday evening last a number of the residents of the vicinity were invited to meet them, and an enjoyable evering was spent. The spacious grounds, plentifully supplied with hammocks and rustic benches, were brilliantly illuminated, and about sixty were present. Dancing was kept up until a hour, s mong the dances being a mountain jig by Messrs. Smith and De Butts, which was vigorously applauded. Among the Warren county guests were Mrs. Smith, Miss Esther Smith, Miss Louise Johnson, the Misses Grant, Messrs. Hall, Alvin and Copper, while among the city residents present were Dr. and Mrs. L. C. Loomis and Miss Johnson, Mrs. Waite, Mrs. Smith and the Misses Smith of West Washington, Mrs. Turton, Miss Voute, Miss Dowell, Mr. and Miss Goldney and Mr. and Mrs. F. J.

ALEXANDRIA AFFAIRS COFFEE IN DEMAND

The Body of the Recent Suicide Not Yet Identified.

"LILY WHITES" WEN A VICTORY

A Trolley Wire Causes Serious Injury to a Railway Employe.

GENERAL GOSSIP

The body of the unknown white man who committed suicide at Schwab's saloon, on North Royal street, Wednesday afternoon s still at Demaine's undertaking establishment awaiting identification, Hundreds of people have viewed the remains. No one knows anything about his identity, though a number of people remember having seen the man strolling around the streets on Wednesday apparently sightseeing. Mr. I. M. Keil yesterday recognized the body as that of a man who strolled into his commission house on lower King street Wednesday morning and asked a number of questions of Alexandria

and its enterprises, etc. He walked to the back door of the store and appeared to be very much interested in some improved chicken coops in the yard, and commended Mr. Kell for his humane treatment of his poultry. He asked if he could purchase a shoulder, and Mr. Kell told him he did not usually sell them at retail, but would do so if it would be an accommodation to him. He said it would, asked the price, and then left, after thanking Mr. Kell for his courtesy, and saying he would probably return for the shoulder later in the day. He appeared to be a re-fined and well-educated man, and Mr. Kell thought he was probably some Washingtonian who was taking a day's holiday in

The body was photographed yesterday, and every effort will be made to find his relatives or friends. Several gentlemen have interested themselves in the matter, and even if his identity is never disclosed his body will probably be buried in the "potter's field."

Acting Coroner Beach has heard nothing

from the Chicago chief of police, whom he wired to endeavor to locate Corwin, the person whose name was signed to the letter found in the man's pocket.

Lily Whites Got the Seats.

The "lily whites" were seated in the re publican convention at Culpeper yesterday, and it is said that the two factions of the 'ebony blacks" ere very indignant. All three factions went to Culpeper yesterday, but the seating of the whites was to be ex-

Cases in the Mayor's Court.

Mayor Thompson disposed of the followng cases this morning:

Harry Wainwright and William Borden white tramps, were arrested on complain! of the Southern railway freight yard men charged with trespassing on the company's property. Wainwright proved to be a very glib talker, and as the railway men failed to appear against the prisoners, they were at once.

Luther Finks, white, admitted having been drunk on the street, and was fined \$1 James Butler and William Price, both cloved, appeared at the station last night, and each charged the other with assault Price was found to be at fault and a fine of \$2.50 was imposed. Butler was dismissed. Benjamin Johnson, a colored boy, charged with stealing money from Henry Gringle, had his case postponed, Mr. Bringle failing to appear against him. Mary Johnson, colored, was fined \$2.50

for harboring an unlicensed dog. Mary could not pay the fine, and when Officer painfully lacerating it. George Cogan, white, was fined \$1 for assaulting Tobe Dixon, a simple negro. Cogan threw flour on Dixon for a joke.

Railway Employe Injured.

Hayes Huntington, a white man, was badly injured yesterday afternoon by a fall from the car shed of the electric railway at the power house in New Alexandria. Huntington was at work among the rafters of the shed, and, coming in contact with the trolley wire, received a shock which caused him to lose his balance and fall to the ground, breaking his right arm, three ribs, and otherwise cutting and bruising Commerce street, and Drs. O'Brien and snowden summoned. His injuries are not

General Notes.

Mr. J. Rector Smoot has returned from Cobb's Island. Mr. John S. Beach, clerk of the corporation court, is still confined to his home

by sickness. The Southern railway pay car was in this city yesterday and the men received their salaries for July.

It is understood that the electric trains between this city and Washington have been given the right of way over the Long Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Smoot have returned

from a trip to Nova Scotia and several of the northern summer resorts.

Mr. Thomas L. Waters has gone to Charlottesville to spend some time. Mr. Eugene B. Taylor returned yesterday from Caper Springs, and will leave tomor-

rew for Atlantic City.

Mr. Henry Wattles of the Citizens' National Bank returned last night from Atlantic City, where he has been spending his vacation.

During a row on Peyton street yesterday

afternoon among a lot of negroes Lizzie Richardson was cut in the abdomen by Tom Gibson, who fied after the cutting. The police are after him. The woman is painfully but not seriously injured.

Maj. Mcore has requested the police in this city to look out for a nineteen-year-old white boy named Wm. R. B. Holland, who has been missing from his home in Washington since December 18, 1895.

Hotel Arrivals.

Raleigh-F. H. Lancaster and J. E. Tully, New York; C. T. Cates, jr., Knoxville, Tenn.; W. H. Alexander, Mexico City; Mrs. G. H. Holland, Miss A. Holland, Miss A. Blackwell and Miss M. Holland, St. Louis, Mo.; G. H. Dawson, Detroit, Mich.; H. Paul and wife, Baltimore, Md.; F. C. Wendell, Brooklyn, N. Y. Normandie-E. S. Dickerson and H. Mc-Intyre, jr., Philadelphia, Pa.

Hamilton-W. H. Stevens, New York; C. E. Champin, Providence, R. L.

Arlington-J. A. Mack and Dr. and Mrs. C. W. Allen, New York.
Shoreham—J. Neal, Pittsburg, Pa.; G. B.
Sloan, jr., New York. Page's Lieutenant Green, U.S.N. Rigg's-H. Frost, New York; B. Scott, Montreal, Canada; J. Caffell, London, Eng-

Montreal, Canada, V. Calada, S. S. Dickson, W. R. Blair and M. J. Weaver, New York; J. R. Freeman, Chicago, Ill.
Oxford—C. E. Kluge, Jersey City, N. J.;
H. Dannaker and C. A. Church, Chester, Pa.; H. L. Moore and wife, Atlanta, Ga. Ebbitt—J. M. Myers and wife, Tiffin, Ohio; J. W. Jones, Memphis, Tenn.; W. E. Colville, Kansas City, Mo. Metropolitan—W. R. Hall, C. B. Burgess, E. Van Kaalta and G. Heintan, New York, Johnson-N. Dean, New York; A. P. Rawlings, New Orleans, La.; J. Harry

Died in the Jail.

Frank Washington, a colored man, sent to jail from the Police Court the 11th of last month to await a hearing on a charge of assault with intent to kill, died at the jail about 4 o'clock this morning of consumption. The man had been ill for some time, and, although everything possible was done for him, he rapidly succumbed to the disease. Warden Leonard notified the district attorney of the man's critical condition yesterday, and, had he lived, he would probably have been removed to a hospital today. His body will be turned over to his relatives or friends.

Police Court Miscreants Do Not Care for Ice do cat does me no good. At are It feels cold and

Sorry Roll of a Day's Collection of Wrongdoers Throughout the

"They all wanted two or three cups of coffee this morning," said Policeman Flynn when he took his departure from the dock and went to take his post at the front door. "The weather," he said, "tells on the prisoners quicker than it does on any other class of people. If the thermometer takes a drop they know it, and want more

coffee, and when there is a rise they shout

for tce water" There were thirty-seven victims in the lock, and a score of them figured in Judge Scott's procession. In the first case called there were six defendants, alleged tramps, and Judge Scott's dealing with them will require their feeding by the taxpayers for

The names given by the prisoners were James Douglass, Richard Hanley, James Turner, Henry Lincoln, Joseph Mack and Frederick Anderson.

"These men were about the vicinity of the railroad tracks near 15th street south-east," said an officer. "Complaints have been made about these tramps loafing about the railroad company's property, and last night I found these men sleeping in a box car."
"I'm a Russian," said Frederick Ander

on, "and here are my papers."

One paper had been issued by the Russian government, while the other was a discharge from the New York Naval Hos-"I'm sick," said the prisoner, "and I have

"And what are you going to do?"
"I want to go to the hospital," he answered, "or I'll die."
He explained that he had been in this country for more than thirty years, and was always willing to work, but hard imes overtook him, and being sick, he now wants treatment. 'I guess he will get as good treatment

"I think so, too," said Prosecuting At-torney Pugh; "for if he is released he will only wander about the streets."

if sent down as he will if released," said

Tried to Have a Chill. Another of the sextet made an effort to

have a chill, but could not succeed. "I'm a sick man," he said, "and wa going to the hospital this morning." "What's your complaint?" inquired the

"I've got the malaria," he answered and had the cramps."

Two others said they were on their way scuth looking for employment, while another of the party said he was going

"I'm on my way home from Kentucky, said the only boy in the party. "I came here on foot from Alexandria, and intended to resume my journey this morning." "Where is your home?" "In Massachusetts."

"Three months each."
Michael Hill, who lives in Northeas Michael Hill, who lives in Northeast Washington, and who is known among his drinking associates as "David B. Hill," was in the procession on a charge of disorderly, and he answered "guilty."

"Five dollars," said the court.

"This man is a nephew of David B. Hill, your honor," remarked Mr. Pugin, jokingly, "and you might deal lightly with him."

He went down for fifteen days.

Denizens of the Dump. When Henry Henson, Louis Foster and Minnie Edwards, all colored, appeared a the bar of justice they entered three pleas of "not guilty" to a charge of vagrancy. They were found on the dump not far from the river front between the Long bridge and the bathing beach. There the woman overhauls the debris and gathers rags, bones and old iron, and when Policeman Bruce found the men keeping her company he arrested the whole party.

"These men are continually hanging about the dump," said the officer, "and people about the bureau of engraving and

printing have made complaint against them. 'Yes, sir, they were there on the pile of said one of Yes, judge, we were there. them, "but we are not vagrants because whave good homes over in Virginia."

"In what part of the state?" "We don't live in Jackson City," he answered, "but we live on the hill near th "And what were you doing on the dumn"

and this lady was there all alone with he rags. She couldn't move last night and we stopped there with her because we didn't want to see her stay there alone."

I guess they are vagrants all right," said Mr. Pugh, "but the proof is a little short.
"I think so, too," the judge said. "Cas iismissed."

Albert Murray, a young colored man roved himself such a good talker that the court thinks he would make a good He had been errested on a charge of dis rderly conduct, and Policeman Tyser said

he saw him in a fight. He also said he saw bim throw a stone.
"Indeed, your honor, he didn't see me throw a stone," said the defendant.
"There's always a lot of loafers up there Following this explanation Murray put up

great speech, telling of the witnesses in the case who had not appeared, and the judge finally released him.

Sergeant Anderson had a colored man named Robert Brown before the court on a charge of indecent exposure. The offense was committed on an Anacostia street car. and was so offensive that some of the pas-sengers left the car and female pedestrians

had to get out of the way.
"This is a case of the grossest misconthe court remarked, and fined Brown 55 or fifteen days on the farm. Edward Myers, Carl Bayly and Cornelius Bush, charged with violating the bicycle regulations, failed to answer the roll cail and their collaterals were forfeited.

Cruelty to Animals.

There were four cases of cruelty to anime's called, the defendants being Charles Ford, Edward Warren, Henry Jones and Patrick Horne. None of them appeared for trial, and their collaterals were forfeited.
"I ain't been shootin' no crap," was Cor-

nellus Snowden's plea when arraigned on a charge of disorderly conduct. "Nebody said anything to you about crap," said the attorney.
"I know they didn't, but that's what the police said.' "He was engaged in a game yesterday." said the officer. "It's almost impossible to prevent these games, so I arrested the

"Where was this?" "On the sidewalk."
"You will have to pay a fine of five dolars," said the court, and the boy Charles Brown, a young colored man, was

out driving yesterday, and as his horse was in some way related to a mule he got n trouble. "The old horse balked," he said, "and backed the wagon against a car. "And broke a fender," said the prosecuting witness. It was stated that Brown had been drinking, and that his act was due to care-lessness, but he denied this, and attributed

the trouble to the balky horse. Proof of Horsemanship. "If I had been drinking," he said, "l could never have managed the horse. I was driving my wife, father-in-law and my wife's mother home, and you know if

in the wagon." The court concluded that the accident was no fault of the driver and dismissed the case.
Freeman's alley was the place where

I had been drunk they wouldn't have been

George Pinkert got in trouble yesterday.
"He was mixed up in a disorder there,"
the policeman said, "and it was only one
of the many disorders that are witnessed there so frequently."
"But 'twa'n't me," said the prisoner. " ain't one of them fellows what lives is alleys and raises a fog all the time. lives on 4th street, and the policeman

"He may be," said the court, "but the proof is against you. Enter up a fine of three dollars."
In the last case heard a young man

YOUR TIRED STOMACH

dead in my stomach and by and by I have aches and pains that sometimes go to my chest and back. I feel weak, low spirited and out of sorts all over. I fancy the demon of dyspepsia has got me." That's the way you talk and no wonder. But wait a moment. Let us reason together. Perhaps thus far your stomach is merely tired. You have been cating too much, eating the wrong things, and irregularly. You have given it too much to do, and like all living things, when overworked, it stops at length from sheer exhaustion. There may no be an actually diseased condition as yet. Still it is nature's warning, and you must heed it or vorse will follow. "But I must eat or starve," you say. True enough, but safety usually lies in middle courses. Here is one for you. You don't need drastic purges or exciting stimulants. Your condition is one easily relieved if we go about it gently and sensibly. The tired stomach won't work inder whip and spur. It has probably had too much of that already. What you require is something that is at once a food and a digester of food. Such an article is the Shaker Digestive Cordial, discovered and prepared by the Shaker Community of Mt. Lebanon, N. Y. Taken right after eating, so as to mix with the food, it does the stomach' rest, strengthens you in a natural way, and soon enables the stomach to do full duty. There is nothing else like this simple, safe, certain and palatable remedy. Yet the Shakers respect you loubts, and authorize druggists to sell a trial bot-

named Ernest Bergstraund was defendant, the charge against him being vagrancy. It was claimed that he was found on his way to a peach tree, but this the court could not hold made the young man a vagrant. The latter denied that he had any idea of touching the peaches.

The charge against him was dismissed.

Garbage Disposal. To the Editor of The Evening Star:

Your article on the garbage service, pub

ished some days ago, struck a responsiv chord in the breasts of many of our citizens who fail to see why the garbage contractor should receive so much consideration at the hands of the Commissioners. He was given this contract at his own terms, and was bonded to collect and cremate the garbage of the city. As a matter of fact he has not cremated the garbage at all, nor has he done anything that would indicate that he intends to do so in the future. His contract has now been running three seasons, and he has yet to lay the foundation of his cre-The South Capitel street plant may be excluded from consideration, as it is only a toy, at best, and was erected for exhibition purposes solely. Its capacity is too limited to be taken into account, and it is usually out of order. The health department has been wrestling with this problem for years, and don't seem to be able to master it. I would therefore suggest that he engineer department be placed in charge of this work. Our engineer officials always get the very best results in whatever they undertake, and all their contracts are carried out to the letter. If they had charge of the garbage service I am quite sure it would be put on an efficient basis, and that Senator Gorman's boon companion would be compelled to fulfill every requirement of his contract. In conclusion, I see that the health officer states that the contractor has sixty-three carts at work, and gives a daily service to 48,000 houses. In the first place, the contractor hasn't sixty-three carts, un-less you count in the wheelbarrows. In the second place, he doesn't give a daily ser-vice, for the simple reason that sixty-three vice, for the simple control of carts couldn't make one complete round of the city in a whole week. J. L. THOMAS, 124 B street southeast.

THE FRAM REACHES TROMSOE.

Enthusiasm Over the Arrival of the Vennel. Dr. Nansen's arctic exploring vessel the Fram has arrived at Tromsoe, Norway. The entire town has been decorated in honor of the event and considerable en-

thusiasm is manifested. King Oscar has wired Capt, Otto Neumann Sverdrup of the Fram, expressing sentiments of the heartiest welcome and congratulating him on the honor won for Norway. There is great enthuslasm throughout Christiania, bunting being everywhere displayed, the decoration in the har bor being especially fine.

A dispatch to the Aftenposten from

Skjervo says that the Fram reached open water August 13. A member of the expedi tion expresses the opinion that the Fram would have penetrated much farther into the arctic regions, and that perhaps the north pole would have been reached, if the Fram had been frozen in east of the New Siberian Islands. In the highest latitude reached (86.15 north) members of the exploring parties saw guillemots, fulmars and narwhals, but no other signs of orgapic life were apparent.

The boat drifted from a point 85.59 de

grees north. The greatest sea depth ob-tained by sounding was 2,185 fathoms. The lowest temperature noted was 52 degrees F. H. Johansen, the stoker, it is reported, had a narrow escape from terrible death. He was attacked by a polar bear, but was rescued, Dr. Nansen gained twenty-two pounds in

weight on his journey to Vardo, after leaving the Fram Prof. S. A. Andree told Capt, Sverdrup, who visited the aeronaut, that it was now

too late to make the proposed ascent, and that he would probably soon return to Spitzbergen and make another effort t reach the north pole in a balloon next April.

The Fram, it is said, still has provisions capable of sustaining her crew in the arctic regions for three years. Fearing that the crush of the ice would wreck the ship, Capt. Sverdrup and the crew were obliged after Dr. Nansen left, to remove all the sledges, provisions, ammunition and ligh

Status of the Manitoba Question.

In the Canadian house of commons yesterday Sir Charles Tupper asked if the report in the press was correct that the Manitoba school question was about as good as settled. In reply the premier said that he sent for Attorney General Sefton of Manitoba, and had a conference with him upon the matter. Further than that he would not say anything at present. In the senate Sir Oliver Mowat was also asked what stage the Manitoba school question was in, and he replied that the government did not expect to have the matter finally disposed of this session, but before another session it would be removed out of the

AUCTION SALES OF REAL ESTATE, &c. Tomorrow.

Walter B. Williams & Co., Aucts., 10th and Pa. ive, n.w.-Sale of furniture, carpets, mattings, &c on Saturday, August 22, at 10 o'clock a.m.; also, at 12 o'clock, horses, carriages and harness. S. Bensinger, Auct., 940 La. ave. n.w.-Peremptory sale of horses and mares, vehicles, &c., on Saturday, August 22, at 10 o'clock a.m. Rateliffe, Sutton & Co., Aucts., 920 Pa. ave. n.w. Regular sale of household furniture, &c., on Satrday, August 22, at 10 o'clock a.m.; also, at 12 'clock, horses, vehicles and harness. Thos. Dowling & Co., Aucts., 612 E st n w sale of household effects on Saturday, August 22, at 10 o'clock a.m.; also, at 12 o'clock, horses, car-

C. G. Siean & Co., Aucts., 1407 G st. n.w.-Sale sebold furniture, &c., on Saturday, August 22, at 10 o'clock a.m.; also, at 12 o'clock, bleycles, horses and carringes.

> AUCTION SALES. FUTURE DAYS.

DUNCANSON BROS., AUCTIONEERS. Peremptory sale of the en-

tire stock of Cutlery, Mathematical and Surgical Instruments, &c., &c., at 431 oth street n.w.

ON MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST TWENTY-FOURTH, 1896, BEGINNING AT TEN O'CLOCK, we shall sell, on the premises, the entire stock of goods at 431 9th street northwest, consisting of Mathematical and Surgical Instruments and Appliances, Trusses, Pocket and Table Cutlery Butchers' and Carpenters' Tools, Razors, Scissors, Ear Trumpets, a lot of small Hardware, &c.; also Terms cash, au20-3t

DUNCANSON BROS., Aucts.

AUCTION SALES

TOMORROW. WALTER B. WILLIAMS & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE
Of Household Furniture, Carpets, Mattings, etc.,
At our sales room, cor. 10th and D sts. n.w.,
TOMOREOW, ACGUST TWENTY-SECOND,
AT TEN OCLOCK
ALSO, AT TWELVE O'CLOCK M.,
Groccry Wagon, nearly new; Horses, Carriages,
Harness, etc.

1t WALTER R. WILLIAMS & CO., Aucts. RATCLIFFE, SUTTON & CO., AUCTIONEERS. (Successors to Ratcliffe, Darr & Co.)

PARLOR FURNITURE, CHAMBER SUTTES, DINING ROOM FURNITURE, PIANOS, ORGANS, CARPETS, MATTING, HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, ETC.,

At our sales rooms, 220 PENNA. AVE. N. W., SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST TWENTY-SECOND, AT TEN O'CLOCK.

AT TEN O'CLOCK.
The Horses and Carriages will be sold in front of the rooms at TWELVE O'CLOCK SHARP.

10 RATCLIFFE, SUTTON & CO., Aucts.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF TOMORROW (SATURDAY) MORNING, AUGUST TWENTY-SECOND, AT TEN O'CLOCK, will be sold, within the Bazaar, No. 949 Louisiana avenue, 35 head of Horses and Marcs. In this iot are some extra workers and fine drivers, young ard sound, and some of a cheaper grade—stock to suit any business—AND TO BE SOLD TO THE HIGH-EST BIDDER.

One pair Good Mules and 20 New and Second-hand Vehicles of different kinds, Harness, etc. WE INVITE THE PUBLIC TO ATTEMD THIS PEREMPTORY SALE. 1t 8. BENSINGER, Auctioneer. THOMAS DOWLING & CO., AUCTIONEERS,

On SATURDAY, AUGUST TWENTY-SECOND, 1896, AT TEN O'CLOCK, we will sell within our auction rooms a collection of Household Effects.

ALSO, AT TWELVE O'CLOCK, Horses, Carriages, Harness, etc.

C. G. SLOAN & CO., AUCTS., 1407 G ST. C. G. SLOAN & CO., AUCTS., 1407 G ST.

VERY HEAVY GILT FRAME FRENCH PLATE OVER-MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, UPRIGHT PIANO, OAK AND WALNUT BOOK-CASES, OAK LIBRARY TABLES, FLATTOP DESK, OAK BED ROOM SUTTES, MATTRESSES, SPRINGS, REMINGTON - SHOLES TYPEWRITER STAND, OFFICE CHAIRS AND SIDEBOARD, PUTTRESS, SIDE TABLES, FOLDING BED, UMBRELLA STANDS, ECC. BICY LESS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, ETC., ALSO, AT TWELVE M., BICYCLES, HORSES, CARRIAGES, ETC., ON SATURDAY, AUGUST TWENT'S SECOND, 1896, AT TEN O'CLOCK A.M., within our auction rooms, 1407 G street northwest, we will sell the above goods.

Terms cash.

au20-2: C. G. SLOAN & CO., Aucts.

FUTURE DAYS. C. G. SLOAN & CO. AUCTS., 1407 G ST.

C. G. SLOAN & CO. AUCTS., 1407 G ST.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF FOUR TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS, NOS. 1208, 1206, 1204 AND 1202 E163Y STREET NORTHWEST. BETWEEN NEW MERSEY AVENUE AND FIRST STREET NORTHWEST.

By virtue of a certain deed of trust, dated the 12th day of March, 1803, and doly recorded in Liber 1732, folio 233 et seq., one of the land records of the District of Columbia, and at the request of the party secured thereby, default having been made by the purchaser in a rale made by us, on Monday, June 15, 1826, of the breinefter described property, we will reft, at public auction. In front of the premises, on THUESDAY, THE THIRD DA. OF SEPTEMBER, 1806, AT FIVE O'CLOCK P.M., the following described land and premises, situate in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, and designated as the south 56 feet of lots 87 and 88, of F. B. McGuire, trustee for Bessie J. Klibey, subdivision of original lots 5 to 7, in square 555, as the same is recorded in the office of the surveyor of the District of Columbia, in liber 19, folio 98, together with the improvements, consisting of four two-story brick dwellings, known as Nos. 1208, 1206, 1204 and 1202 Kirby street northwest. Each house will be rold separately and in the order rashed.

Terms of sale: One-third cash, balance in two equal installments, payable in one and two years, with interest at six per centum, payable reminarumlly, from day of sale, secured by deed of trust on the property sold, or nil cash, at the option of the purchaser, A deposit of \$100 on each lot required at time of sale. All conveyancing and recording at purchaser's cost. Terms of sale, otherwise the trustees reserve the right to resell the property, at the risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser, after such public notice as they may deem necessary.

EDWARD J. STELLWAGEN, Trustee.

they may deem necessary.

EDWARD J. STELLWAGEN, Trustee,

1324 F st. n.w.

THOMAS M. GALE, Trustee,

1324 F st. n.w.

TECMAS DOWLING, AUCT., 612 E ST. N.W.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF IMPROVED PROPERTY, NO. 1312 ELEVENTH STREET SOUTH-EAST. By virtue of a certain deed of trust, dated Sep ember 28, 1894, and duly recorded in Liber 1948 by virtue of a certain deed of trust, dated September 28, 1894, and duly recorded in Liber 1948, follo 382 et seq., one of the land records of the District of Columbia, and at the request of the District of Columbia, and at the request of the parties secured thereby, we will sell, at public auction, in front of the premises, on MONDAY, AUCUST TWENTY-FOURTH, 1896, AT FIVE O'CLOCK P.M., the following described property, being ist numbered invertigation of Samuel R. Bond and Ferdinand Schmidt's (trustees) subdivision of original iot numbered nine (1901), and improved by a two-story brick building and frime back building.

Terms: One-third cash, balance in one and two years, with interest, secured by a deed of trust upon the property, or all cash, at purchaser's option. \$100 deposit required at time of sale. All conveyancing and recording at purchaser's cost. If terms of sale are not compiled with in ten days the trustees reserve the right to resell, at the risk and cost of defaulting purchasers.

the trustees reserve the right to the trustees reserve the right to the trustees reserve the right to the risk and cost of defaulting purchasers.

SAMUEL H. WALKER.

MICHAEL I. WELLER.

Trustee

THOMAS DOWLING, AUCT., 612 E ST. N.W. TRUSTEES' SALE OF IMPROVED PROPERTY, NO. 1314 117H STREET SOUTHEAST.

By viriue of a certain deed of trust, dated Jan uary 12, 1891, and duly recorded in Lilber No. 1551, follo 172 et seq., one of the land records of the District of Columbia, and at the request of the parties secured thereby, we will sell, at public auction, in front of the premises, on MONDAY, AUGUST TWENTY-FOURTH, 1896, at FIVE OCLOCK F.M., the following described property: Let numbered twenty-two (22) in Bond and Schmidt, trustees', subdivision of original lot nine (9) in square numbered ten hundred and one (1006), and improved by a two-story brick building and frame back building.

Terms: One-third cash, balance in one and two years, with interest, secured by a deed of trust, or all cash, at purchaser's option. \$100 deposit required at time of sale. All convergacing and recording at purchaser's cost. If terms of sale are too to causing the purchaser's cost.

quired at time of sale. All conveyancing and re-cording at purchaser's cost. If terms of sale are not compiled with in ten days the trustees reserve the right to resell at the risk and cost of defaultau12-4&ds

RATCLIFFE, SUTTON & CO., AUCTIONEERS. (Success rs to Ratcliffe, Darr & Co.)

TRUSTEES' SALE OF A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON MORGAN STREET NORTHWEST. INCISTEES' SALE OF A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON MORGAN STREET NORTHWEST. By virtue of a deed of trust, duly recorded in Liber No. 1854, at folio 127 et seq., one of the land records for the District of Columbia, and at the request of the parties secured thereby, the undersigned tripsices will offer for sale, by public auction, in front of the premises, on TUESDAY, TWENTY-FIFTH DAY of AUGIST, A.D. 1886, at HALF-PAST FOUR OCLOCK P.M., the following described land and premises, situate in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, and designated as the west sixteen (16) feet front by the depth thereof of sublot ninety-one (91) of F. B. McGuire, trustee of Bessie J. Kibbey, subdivision of original lots five 65) to seventeen (17), inclusive, in square five hundred and fifty-five (520). Is said subdivision is recorded in the office of the surveyor of the District of Columbia, in Book 19, page 98, together with all the improvements, rights, etc.

Te.ms: One-third cash, the balance in one and two years, with interest from the day of sale at 6 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, secured by deed of trust on the property seed of cash, at the option of the purchaser. A deposit of \$200 required at the time of sale. If the terms of sale are not complied with in fifteen days from the day of sale the trustees reserve the right to resell the property at the risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser, after five days advertisement of such purchaser. resale in some aewspaper published in Washington D.C. All conveyancing and recording at the cost

JOHN W. SCHAEFER, EUGENE CARUSI, Trustees.

DUNCANSON BROS., AUCTIONEERS.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE ON THIRD STREET BETWEEN MARYLAND AVENUE AND C STREET NORTHEAST, CORNER MARYLAND AVENUE AND THIRD STREET NORTHEAST AND ON MARYLAND AVENUE BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH STREETS NORTHEAST.

LORGE and by authority of a degree of the Sa-

AND THIRD STREET NORTHEAST AND ON MARYLAND AVENUE BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH STREETS NORTHEAST.

Under and by authority of a decree of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, passed on the 6th day of August, 1896, in equity cause of Elizabeth Morrison and others against William A. Hamilton and others, and known as No. 17, 422 on the docket of said court, we, the undersigned trustees, will sell at public auction in front of the ptemises, ON THURSDAY, THE TWENTY [25] ENTH DAY OF AUGUST, A. D. 1896, AT FIVE O'CLOCK P.M., the following described real estate in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, to wit: Subdivision lots Nos. tweive, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen and seventeen, in square numbered seven hundred and eighty-three, as the said subdivision lots are recorded in Book 10, folio 186, and Book 11, folio 89, respectively, of the surveyor's office of said District, together with the improvements thereon. The said subdivision lots are to be sold subject to two deeds of trust thereon amounting to \$11,500.

The terms of spie, as prescribed by said decree, are as foliows: One-third cash and the balance in equal payments to be represented by the purchaser's notes, dated the day of sale, bearing interest, payable semi-annually at the rate of 6 per cent and secured by deed of trust on the property sold, or all cash at the purchaser's option. A deposit of \$206 required on each parcel or lot at time of sale. Terms of sale to be compiled with in ten days, and the trustees, in the event of noncompilance, may resell the property at the risk and cost of defaulting purchaser after five days' previous notice All conveyancing and recording at purchaser's cotto.

CHAS, MAURICE SMITH,

No. 456 La. ave. n.w.,

JOHN RIPOUT,

au17-d&ds No. 344 D st. n.w.,